FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 15, 1846. [NO. 1541.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

In pay, provisions, and clothing, this Corps will be superior to any other yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly in the advance, where the hardest fighting may be expected.

The highest character for courage and physical ability will be required for admission. Apply to

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ordnance comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

N. B. Two Dollars paid to citizens for each recruit they may procure. J. A. J. B.

OFFICE OF THE N. CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1846.

To enterprising Young Men!

HAVING been authorized to enlist FIFTY LABOURERS for service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, I hereby invite applications for enlistment for that service from the enterprising young men of the surrounding country. The term of service will be Five Years—and those who may enlist will be sent to the Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. for duty. The pay will be NINE DOLLARS per month, and CLOTHING, RATIONS, FUEL, QUARTERS, LODGINGS and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE of the best kind, equal in all to Twenty-two Dollars per month.

The situation of the Ordnance Labourer, although he be enlisted, is very different from that of the Soldier of the line. Besides being free from the exposure of line duties, he has the opportunity of learning any trade he may desire from the best instruction in the country. His [illegible] comforts, &c. are greater, and his [illegible] generally, under good behavior, better than that of the [illegible] life.

None need apply who is not intelligent and free from physical defects.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ordnance.

NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS is now opening a choice selection of Seasonable GOODS, bought since the late reduction in prices, and can afford to sell them much lower than the old prices. His stock consists of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and may be found on Green Street, 3 doors from H. Leeds's Corner, [illegible].

Dec. 8, 1846. 40-4w

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE subscriber has for sale a supply of the most approved Daguerreotype apparatus, consisting of Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c. J. L. BRYAN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8.

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received for the delivery of FORTY THOUSAND hard burnt BRICK. The Brick to be delivered at any designated points in Hay, Winslow, and Hillsboro' Streets, subject to inspection.

Proposals to be submitted in writing, on or before the 15th of December, 1846.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Commissioner of Ward No. 4.

Dec. 4. 40tf

Just Received and for Sale.

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, 44 inch,
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.

B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 27, 1846. 39tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1845. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing at Floral College, under the name and style of McInnis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John McInnis is fully authorized to collect all claims due the concern, and discharge all its liabilities. All those indebted to the firm will please call and settle by the first day of January next.

JOHN McINNIS.
P. McEACHIN.

Dec'r 1st, 1846.

The Subscriber will carry on the Mercantile business at the same place as before the dissolution.

P. McEACHIN.

Dec'r. 1st, 1846. 40-2w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract.

That desirable Plantation, formerly the residence of the late Hon. John Campbell, containing seven hundred acres of lively pine woods lands, of which about 200 acres have been under cultivation. The dwelling house is large and commodious, nine good rooms, and the out houses are very complete and in excellent order.

Also, that large tract of rich river land, known as the Carloss Place, lying on the river Pee Dee. This tract contains about 1400 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

And, also, that other tract of rich river land, known as the Forlorn Hope, lying on the river Pee Dee. This tract contains six hundred acres, of which 200 acres are cleared. The land is very rich.

These three tracts will be sold either separately or together. The Carloss Place and Forlorn Hope join each other, and together would make one excellent plantation. The other plantation is in a very desirable situation, about ten miles from Bennettsville and three miles from Parnassus Post Office, Marlborough District, S. C.

The premises will be shown by Mr. Wiley M. Jones, who lives at the residence, and all communications may be addressed to Messrs. Blakeney & Macfarlan, Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix, Cheraw, S. C., or to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., by whom the terms will be made known on application. Early application is requested, before the 1st of January if possible.

Cheraw, S. C. Dec'r 1, 1846. 40-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate Swift Island Manufacturing Co. in the County of Montgomery.

Dec. 4, 1846. 40-4w

Just Received, a supply of best quality SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEY and for sale at Liberty Point House, by

J. BROOKSBANK.

December 5, 1846. 40-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a Charter of a Company to connect the Cape Fear with the Yadkin by a Canal and by opening and improving Lower Little River and other Streams.

Application will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a change in the Floral College Charter.

Dec. 1, 1846.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for a Company to navigate Tar River with Steamboats.

Nov. 21, 1846. 38-4w

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Mens, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles, Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Axes and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

15,000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 35tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Mudlick Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred at the Nursery. All orders shipped at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Dec. Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

November 18, 1846. 2-36t

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by

W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 30tf

SPLENDID
DECEMBER LOTTERIES.
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

$33,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 8 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,120, 30 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 500, 59 of 400, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Nov. 20, 1846. 38-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

John C. Graham and others, *vs.* Edward and William Graham.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Graham and William Graham, the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Edward Graham and William Graham to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1846.

Neill McNair *vs.* William Kelly.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William Kelly to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:

SALT.—The Wilmington Chronicle mentions the sale of seven cargoes of Salt, at that place, within the present year,—six of them under the Tariff of 1842, the duty being about 10 cents per measured bushel, at from 26 to 34 cents. The seventh cargo sold on the 8th at 35 cents, though the duty is now but about 2½ cents per bushel. According to all the Free Trade doctrines the price ought now to be only about 20 cents. But this is only another evidence that Free Trade doctrines are a humbug.

The Petersburg Intelligencer mentions that a cargo of 20,000 bushels Salt, entered at Norfolk under the new tariff, produced a revenue of about $200, whilst the expense of measuring and ascertaining the duty was about $208—a loss to the Treasury of $8 on the cargo! So much for the "tariff for revenue." Salt has risen at Petersburg as well as here.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Calhoun has been re-elected to the Senate for 6 years from 4th March next, by a vote of 130 to 30 scattering. And Judge A. P. Butler has been elected to fill Mr. McDuffie's unexpired term, by 3 votes over J. H. Hammond.

HON. MR. RAYNER'S REPORT.

We copy from the Raleigh Register the following conclusive argument of Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on the subject, in favor of Re-Districting the State.—

REPORT.

The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill "to repeal an act, entitled an act to amend an act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, Revised Statutes, chap. 72, and for the purpose of securing a just and proper division of the State into Congressional Districts," have considered the same, and beg leave to

REPORT:

That after a careful examination of the subject, the Committee are satisfied that the bill referred to them is right in principle and just in its details; and they recommend that it be passed into a law. As a proposal to re-district the State during the period for which an allotment of Representatives has been made is for the first time to be considered in this State; as the proposed measure is one of no little importance, and as doubts have been entertained by some, as well in respect to the power as the necessity of resorting to such a course, the Committee propose to submit, as briefly as possible, their views as to the power, the propriety of exerting it in the present instance, and the fitness of the provisions contained in the bill.

The *power* of the General Assembly to remodel the Districts may, in the judgment of the Committee, be easily demonstrated. The whole authority of State Legislation on this subject, is conferred by the first clause of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, in these words: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Whatever power is conferred by this clause, as to the "times and places," is conferred as to the "manner" of holding elections, without any difference or qualification in respect to either. If the power once exerted by the Legislature is gone for ten years, as to the manner, so also must it as to the times and places; and if regulations once made, may be altered in the ten years as to any one of these particulars, so may they be altered as to others. The grant to the Legislature is of one power, embracing three particulars, and if one exertion of it exhausts that power as to one of these particulars, so must it inevitably as to all. They, therefore, who insist that the Legislature cannot alter the manner when once regulated by law, must also maintain that the times and places once fixed, are also unalterable—and if so, that during a period of ten years the day or the place of holding a separate election in any county cannot be altered. But it is admitted by all, that the times and places for holding elections may be altered from time to time, as the wisdom of the Legislature may decide; and the admission of this must imply that the manner may be altered also. Without, therefore, offering any of those general arguments, or referring to the precedents by which the power is established, the committee deem it sufficient to submit the view here taken, by which those who deny the power, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining a plain absurdity, or of resisting the common consent and general practice of the whole country for half a century.

Whether the power so demonstrably possessed should be exerted, depends upon the inquiry, whether the existing allotment is calculated to give to the public sentiment of the State a free expression, or was calculated and designed to produce a contrary result. The Committee hold that all representative republican government is based upon the position, that the people ought to govern; and when the people are divided in opinion, the voice of a majority expressed fairly, and in pursuance of the forms of the Constitution, shall be obeyed as the judgment of the whole. Certain exceptions exist, not necessary to be here considered, and in these, other elements are introduced from motives of political expediency. But in regard to choosing Representatives to Congress by Districts, it is manifest that it was designed to give in the House of Representatives of the United States, a just expression of the opinions and wishes of the people. This result can only be attained by allotting the States into Districts, founded on the triple consideration of compactness of territory, community of interests, and equality of numbers. When these considerations are, with the nearest approach to exactness, duly consulted and combined, the allotment becomes just, fair and consistent with the principles of our government and the rights of the people; and so far as these considerations are disregarded in any allotment, so far does such allotment become unjust, and inconsistent with those principles and those rights. And if this departure be designedly made for the purpose of defeating the just ascendency of a majority, and of elevating a minority to the governing power, it is a fraudulent effort to subvert the very principles on which our free institutions rest, and is justly liable to severe reprobation. To apply these positions to the present allotment under the act of '42-'43, the first fact which strikes the committee is, that while the people of the State have not only in the elections of President and Governor, but also for Members of Congress on two occasions, since the present allotment was made, cast decided popular numerical majorities for one political party, the other, though clearly in a minority, has succeeded in securing the major part of the Representatives in Congress. Has this been an accidental result? An inspection of the map of the State, and a mere glance at the shape and component parts of the present Districts, answer this question in the negative. Districts appear of the most inconvenient length, with just breadth enough to meet literally the requisition of the act of Congress, that they shall be composed of contiguous territory—bringing together portions of the people of the State, not only without similarity of pursuits and community of interests, but almost entirely without intercourse or acquaintance with each other—districts so singularly constituted, with such a total disregard of convenience, compactness, and mutuality of interests, as forces upon the mind the conviction, that the leading motive of the whole arrangement was to suppress the voice of the true majority of the people, and give to a minority the power of expressing in the National councils, the political voice of the State. Indeed, if any one will make the experiment free from all political bias, he will find it impossible to allot the territory of the State into nine Districts, a majority of which shall elect representatives entertaining the political opinions of the party, which the successive elections before referred to, prove to be in a decided numerical minority—unless he makes that the main object of the allotment, and utterly disregards those other leading considerations which should prevail in the adjustment. If compactness of territory and similarity of interests alone be regarded—if both be considered—the formation of a majority of Districts, entertaining political opinions consonant with the wishes of the political numerical majority of the people of the State, must be the result. It therefore appears to the committee, that the present allotment was skilfully contrived, with the one leading purpose of giving a majority of the Representatives from the State to a minority of the voters; and that to accomplish this purpose, every consideration which should properly have entered into the allotment was totally disregarded by its framers.

If this be so, it follows, not only that the Legislature *may* rightfully change the present arrangement of the Congressional Districts of the State, but that it is absolutely bound to do so. If it be said that a change of the law is an innovation which will work an evil, the Committee would ask, would it work a greater evil than the permitted subversion of the principles of our Government? If it be said that we propose to set an example of unsettling regulations which ought to be permanent, we answer that unjust regulations ought not to be permanent, and that no example can be worse than that which would give permanent success to a wilful attempt to disinherit a majority of our people of their undoubted rights as American citizens. And the Committee answer further, that it is one of the greatest benefits that our system of government secures to us, that laws are not unalterable—that the people, through their representatives, have power to alter or repeal bad laws, and to substitute or to make wise or just ones, and that blame in such cases are not to be attributed to those who make the change, but to those, who by their mischievous legislation, make the change necessary.

Upon a calm consideration of the whole question, the Committee are clearly of the opinion that it is the duty of the General Assembly to alter the present arrangement of the Congressional Districts—that a fair representation of the people of the State requires such an alteration—and that not to make such alteration, would be to disappoint the just expectations of the people, and exhibit a culpable inattention to the value and permanency of our republican system.

Of the particular plan embodied in the bill, which the committee recommend to the favorable consideration of the House, the committee deem it necessary to say but little, as it speaks for itself. It is a just and fair allotment of the State into Districts—keeping in view the nearest possible combination of the three great leading considerations of compactness of form, community of interests and equality of numbers. It is, of course, impossible that all these objects can be *exactly* accomplished; but the committee believe that as near an approach has been made to it as is practically attainable, considering the size and geographical form of our State, its diversity of pursuits, and the number of Representatives to which we are entitled. The committee are also of opinion that the allotment proposed in the bill will give a fair expression of the political opinions of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the United States. And in recommending its adoption, your committee are influenced by no unworthy design to secure undue political power to a party, but by a sincere conviction, that the plan proposed is in accordance with the proverbial integrity, honesty, and justice of the people of the good old North State.

Respectfully submitted,
K. RAYNER, Chairman.

The following is the Federal population of each District, as arranged by the Committee, with the state of the vote between Graham and Hoke in 1844—a vote which is selected for the test, rather than the late election between Graham and Shepard, for the reason that Shepard unquestionably fell behind his party strength:

	Fed. Pop.	Graham.	Hoke.	Whig maj.	Locofoco.
1st Dist.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
6th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
7th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
8th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

It should be borne in mind, however, that the 9th District, though it gave 799 Whig majority in 1844, yet re-elected Asa Biggs to Congress.—That District and the 1st are unchanged by Mr. Rayner's bill. Consequently, if Biggs can again carry the District, the Representation will stand 5 Whigs to 4 Locos.

From the United States Gazette.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of North Carolina for six years from the fourth of March next. Men of all parties will, we think, rejoice at this result. Mr. Mangum has earned the respect, we might say gratitude, of the Senate, by the able, dignified, and impartial discharge of the duties of President of that body. He brings to the discharge of his Senatorial duties, also, a legislative experience that very few possess, having been about twenty-three years in Congress. Such a man must be regarded with pride by the party whose principles he sustains; and as an experienced and well-tried statesman, the moderate and reflective men of the other party must feel that his opposition to them can only be on grounds of patriotism. No factious feeling can have influenced his votes or his decisions. North Carolina, too, is sustaining herself among her sister States by such a representative, and will make herself felt in the councils of the nation far beyond her geographical size, or the proportion of her inhabitants to that of other States.

More of the Economy of the Administration.—A late number of the Galveston News (Loco) has the following:

We understand, from good authority, that the large quantities of corn shipped from Baltimore and other places, for the use of Gen. Wool's army, cost the government when delivered at San Antonio, not less than $3 per bushel, while there is an abundance of good corn in Texas, and within a distance of 100 miles of San Antonio, which the owners would gladly have delivered to the army for less than $1 per bushel. Our informant, who is just from that part of the country, says the common price on the farms is 37½ cents per bushel. This kind of economy bears a striking analogy to the late mule operation of government contractors, who made them cost the government from $150 to $175 each when delivered, while mules, fully as good, could be had in Texas at from $25 to $40 each. But we suppose the sovereign people can bear a little additional taxation; and besides, the profits as well as the glory of war belong to the favored 'few.'

Distressing Fire.—The dwelling of the mother of Ex-Gov. Morehead, in Rockingham county, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult., just before daylight. Mrs M. was away, on a visit to a daughter, when the house was no doubt pillaged and set on fire. We understand that nothing was saved except a bed and a chair—all the old family articles, valued for the associations which they recalled, together with every thing else useful or valuable in the residence, were destroyed.—*Greensboro' Pat.*

Virgin Gold.—We saw in possession of Dr. F. J. Kron, of Montgomery, a few days since, a most beautiful specimen of Virgin Gold, found in Island Creek, in that County. It weighed 142 pennyweights.

Raleigh Register.

A "HARD-MONEY" GOVERNMENT.

The St. Louis Republican of November 28 thus states the actual condition of the Government disbursing officers at Santa Fe:

"They are without *specie funds*, although the agents of a *hard-money* Government. They took a very inconsiderable amount of such money with them, but an abundance of paper money. They have to make their purchases and pay the soldiers in "Government checks," or "war warrants," and this description of funds is at a discount of *ten* per cent, if it can be passed at all: indeed, one transaction is alluded to which shows a depreciation of *twenty five* per cent. And, as a last resort, they have been compelled to send an express to St. Louis for one hundred thousand dollars in specie, which may arrive, with good luck, in February next. This is the actual condition of the financial department of this *hard-money* Government, as it exists in New Mexico. The *war warrants*—Government paper money—*are there*, as we charged; they are at a tremendous discount, and the officers and soldiers are suffering for want of their pay, and the disbursing officers compelled to resort to desperate expedients in order to keep the machinery of the army in motion."

Samuel Weir, Esq. the *only* Whig Editor in South Carolina, has enrolled his name as a private in the Columbia volunteers. Let the Washington Union remember this when it taunts the Whigs with sympathy for Mexico!

A train of cars and 300 bales of cotton were burnt at Hamburg, S. C. a few days ago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Contributors to the Funds of the Donaldson Academy.

THE charter of this Institution requires, that it be located "in the Town of Fayetteville, or in its vicinity within four miles thereof." At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the Session room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday the 8th of December 1846, a proposal was submitted, to make application to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present Sessions, for such an alteration in the said charter as would admit of a location, at the discretion of the Board, any where within the territorial limits of the Presbytery of Fayetteville. As this proposal could not legally be acceded to, without the consent of the contributors to the funds of the Institution, the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to ascertain, whether such consent could be obtained. The said Contributors are, therefore, hereby respectfully requested, to shew cause, to either of the undersigned, on or before the 25th inst., whether the application aforesaid, shall be made, in pursuance of the said Proposal.

COLIN McIVER,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
ARCH'D S. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9th, 1846. 41-4t

MR. WILLIAM BLAKE, a son of Thomas Blake, dec'd, left Montgomery county about twenty years past, since which time his relations have heard nothing from him. Any information that can be given concerning him, will be thankfully received. The portion of his Father's estate which is his share, is now in possession of Mr. Colin Pool, and will be by him delivered up to the said William Blake, or heirs, whenever due application shall be made.

STEAM SAW MILL for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Wilmington, offers for sale THE CAPE FEAR STEAM SAW MILL, now in first rate order. If not sold at private sale by the 23d December, it will then be offered at public Auction to the highest bidder, at 11 A. M., at Shaw's corner. Terms made easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

C. D. ELLIS.

Dec. 9th, 1846. 41-1w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, *vs.* Malcom D. McNeill and Martha R. his wife, John J. Alston and others, heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston is a non resident of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, and Martha R. Alston, *vs.* Malcom D. McNeill, Adm'r of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, one of the heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Mary McIntosh, *vs.* John J. McIntosh and others, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McIntosh and William McIntosh, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:*

In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session, no afflicting dispensation has visited our country: general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognised by civilized nations, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the U. States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them 'aid and comfort.'

It is a source of national pride and exultation that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard.

It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the fifth of April, 1831, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens, the violation of their persons, and the insults to our flag, pursued by Mexico previous to that time, were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable, that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in Feb. 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that 'The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the U. S., independent of recent insults to this gov't and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war.' In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy 'by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided;' and added, 'it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end, I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the U. S. by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican gov't to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico.'

Committees of both houses of Congress, to which this message of the President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, say: 'After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican gov't, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens.'

The committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation. In their report, they say that they 'fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican gov't, before any further proceedings are adopted.'

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time. The Executive and legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint of an aggravated character have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico to make a final demand for redress; and on the 20th of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican gov't bears date on the 29th of the same month, and contains assurances of the 'anxious wish' of the Mexican gov't 'not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two gov'ts;' that 'nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American gov't;' that the 'Mexican gov't would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties;' and that 'whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done.' The assurance was further given that the decision of the Mexican gov't upon each cause of complaint for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the gov't of the U. S. by the Mexican minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained further delay.—President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of 5th Dec. 1837, states that 'although the larger number' of our demands for redress, and 'many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican gov't, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;' and that 'for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican gov't.' President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said: 'On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents' [of the correspondence with the Mexican gov't] 'and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican gov't, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress.' Had the U. S. at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress, under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the U. S. cannot be doubted. The national honor and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented, within so brief a period, so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the U. S. from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of 11th of April 1839, 'for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the U. S. of America upon the gov't of the Mexican republic.' The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of Dec. 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of Feb. 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to $2,026,139 68. There were pending before the umpire when the commission expired additional claims, which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to $928,627 88, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens amounting to $3,336,837 05, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of $2,026,139 68, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay according to the terms of the convention. Soon after the final awards for this amount had been made, the Mexican gov't asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the U. S. promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two gov'ts on the 30th of Jan. 1843, which upon its face declares, that 'this new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico.' By the terms of this convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants under the convention of the 11th April 1839, was to be paid to them on the 30th of April, 1843, and 'the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon,' was stipulated to 'be paid in five years, in equal instalments every 3 months.' Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the 30th of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the U. S. and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of April 11, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the 6th article of the convention of the 30th Jan. 1843, that 'a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the gov't and citizens of the U. S. against the republic of Mexico which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the gov't and citizens of Mexico against the U. S.'

In conformity with this stipulation, a third convention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 20th Nov. 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two gov'ts, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In Jan., 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the U. S. with two amendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the gov't of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that gov't towards the U. S. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of Jan., 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the U. S. anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the U. S. were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guaranty of a treaty of 'amity, commerce, and navigation,' many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every gov't owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array, and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the U. S. against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured nations.

The annexation of Texas to the U. S. constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the U. S. by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the U. S., by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824 Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of sovereign States, confederated together in a federal Union similar to our own. Each of these States had its own executive, legislature, and judiciary, and for all, except federal purposes, was as independent of the general gov't, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican States. The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free and independent of the other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever;" and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that 'the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it.' To the gov't under this constitution, as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the U. S., were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the federal gov't to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty, and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the gov't. By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Gov't. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Gov't of Mexico from the moment that gov't had abolished her State constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, 'they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation.' They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their 'political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations.' They also adopted for their gov't a liberal republican constitution. About the same time, Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic government. On the 21st of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen-soldiers, and on that day was achieved, by them, the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowledged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, 'the full, entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas.' It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true that he had failed to reconquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in pursuance of this arrangement unmolested, to Mexico.

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the U. S., in a despatch to our minister in Mexico, under date of the 8th of July, 1842, 'Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of gov't. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr de Bocanegra' (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico) 'complaining that for that whole period citizens of the U. S., or its gov't, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad.' In the same despatch the Secretary of State affirms that 'since 1837 the U. S. have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico; and that trade and commerce with citizens of a gov't at war with Mexico cannot, on that account, be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocanegra's remarks runs in the same direction, as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged—it was acknowledged in 1837 against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts of any importance of which Mr. de Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being 'an integral part of the territory of the Mexican republic,' but he cannot but understand that the U. S. do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in substance, neither more nor less than a complaint against the recognition of Texan independence. It may be thought rather late to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the U. S., to the exemption of England, France, and Belgium, unless the U. S., having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas.' And he added, that 'the constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico.' Texas had been an independent State, with an organized gov't, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the U. S. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognised as such, not only by the U. S., but by several of the principal powers of Europe. These powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the gov't of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognise her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself had been recognised as an independent nation by the U. S., and by other powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognise her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colonies in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the U. S., bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference—that, before the annexation of Texas to the U. S. was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her gov't, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition she prescribed a condition which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas should not annex herself to any other Power, but this could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege, as a pretext for commencing hostilities against the U. S., that Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption.—Texas, as ceded to the U. S. by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent on a special mission to Madrid, charged, among other things, with the adjustment of the boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 28th of Jan. 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the U. S. by France, 'are the river Perdido on the east, and the river Bravo on the west;' and they add that 'the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our gov't as to convince it that the U. S. have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described.'

Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty, in Feb. 1819, by which this territory was ceded to Spain, the U. S. asserted and maintained her territorial rights to this extent. In the month of June, 1818, during Mr. Monroe's administration, information having been received that a number of foreign adventurers had landed at Galveston, with the avowed purpose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, a special messenger was despatched by the gov't of the U. S., with instructions from the Secretary of State, to warn them to desist, should they be found there, 'or any other place north of the Rio Bravo, and within the territory claimed by the U. S.' He was instructed, should they be found in the country north of that river, to make known to them 'the surprise with which the President has seen possession thus taken, without authority from the U. S., of a place within their territorial limits, and upon which no lawful settlement can be made without their sanction.' He was instructed to call upon them to 'avow under what national authority they profess to act,' and to give them due warning 'that the place is within the U. S., who will suffer no permanent settlement to be made there, under any authority other than their own.' As late as the 8th of July, 1842, the Secretary of State of the U. S., in a note addressed to our Minister in Mexico, maintains that, by the Florida treaty of 1819, the territory as far west as the Rio Grande was confirmed to Spain. In that note he states that, 'by the treaty of the 22d of Feb. 1819 between the U. S. and Spain, the Sabine was adopted as the line of boundary between the two powers. Up to that period, no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande being confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications were made to that Power for grants of land, and such grants, or permissions of settlement, were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the U. S., proposing to emigrate to Texas in numerous families, before the declaration of the independence of Mexico.'

The Texas which was ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, embraced all the country now claimed by the State of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The republic of Texas always claimed this river as her western boundary, and in her treaty made with Santa Anna in May, 1836, he recognised it as such. By the constitution which Texas adopted in March, 1836, senatorial and representative districts were organized extending west of the Nueces. The Congress of Texas, on the 19th of Dec. 1836, passed "An act to define the boundaries of the republic of Texas," in which they declared the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source to be their boundary, and by the said act they extended their 'civil and political jurisdiction' over the country up to that boundary. During a period of more than nine years, which intervened between the adoption of her constitution and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces. She organized and defined the limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande. She established courts of justice and extended her judicial system over the territory. She established a custom-house, and collected duties, and also post-offices and post roads, in it. She established a land office and issued numerous grants for land within its limits. A senator and a representative residing in it were elected to the Congress of the republic, and served as such before the act of annexation took place. In both the Congress and convention of Texas, which gave their assent to the terms of annexation to the U. S., proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Nueces, who took part in the act of annexation itself. This was the Texas which, by the act of our Congress of the 29th of Dec., 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the Congress of the U. S. understood the State of Texas which they admitted into the Union to extend beyond the Nueces is apparent from the fact, that on the 31st of Dec. 1845, only two days after the act of admission, they passed a law 'to establish a collection district in the State of Texas,' by which they created a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being the same point at which the Texas custom-house, under the laws of that republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated and confirmed by the Senate, and has been ever since in the performance of his duties. All these acts of the republic of Texas, and of our Congress, preceded the orders for the advance of our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act 'establishing certain post routes' extending west of the Nueces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The senators from that State were chosen by a legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. In view of all these facts, it is difficult to conceive upon what ground it can be maintained that, in occupying the country west of the Nueces with our army, with a view solely to its security and defence, we invaded the territory of Mexico. But it would have been still more difficult to justify the Executive, whose duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, if in the face of all these proceedings, both of the Congress of Texas and of the U. S., he had assumed the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or of refusing to protect and defend this territory and its inhabitants, including Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, against the threatened Mexican invasion.

But Mexico herself has never placed the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretension that Texas was not in fact an independent State, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in; and her avowed purpose in commencing a war with the U. S. was to reconquer Texas, and to restore Mexican authority over the whole territory—not to the Nueces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precaution and defence, to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resist and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico might make.

Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual message of Dec. last I informed Congress, that upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico. In that message I informed Congress that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the U. S. were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to 'take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte,' or Rio Grande, and to 'repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces.'

It was deemed proper to issue this order, because, soon after the President of Texas, in April 1845, had issued his proclamation convening the Congress of that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of annexation proposed by the U. S., the gov't of Mexico made serious threats of invading the Texan territory.—These threats became more imposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the question, that the people of Texas would decide in favor of accepting the terms of annexation; and finally, they had assumed such a formidable character, as induced both the Congress and convention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the U. S. into her territory for the purpose of protecting and defending her against the threatened invasion. It would have been a violation of good faith towards the people of Texas to have refused to afford the aid which they desired against a threatened invasion, to which they had been exposed by their free determination to annex themselves to our Union, in compliance with the overture made to them by the joint resolution of our Congress.

Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by Gen. Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the 11th March 1846, when it moved westward, and on the 28th of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the 13th Jan'y. 1846. Before these orders were issued, the despatch of our minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Gov't of Mexico, advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico—the former bearing date on the 17th and the latter on 18th Dec. 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the 11th May last—were received at the Department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by the gov't of Gen. Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result from Gen. Paredes, in case the revolutionary movement which he was prosecuting should prove successful, as was highly probable. The partisans of Paredes, as our minister, in the despatch referred to, states, breathed the fiercest hostility against the U. S. denounced the proposed negotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the gov't of Herrera by force. The reconquest of Texas, and war with the U. S. were openly threatened. These were the circumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army under the command of Gen. Taylor to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and occupy a position on or near the Rio Grande.

The apprehensions of a contemplated Mexican invasion have been since fully justified by the event. The determination of Mexico to rush into hostilities with the U. S. was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to our minister, bearing date on the 12th March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the gov't, and his minister, after referring to the resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by our Congress in March 1845, proceeds to declare that 'a fact such as this, or to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The Supreme Gov't beforehand declared that it would look upon such and act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican Gov't.'

It appears, also, that on the 4th April following, Gen. Paredes, through his minister of war, issued orders to the Mexican general in command on the Texan frontier to 'attack' our army 'by every means which war permits.' To this Gen. Paredes had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico during the military revolution which had brought him into power. On the 18th April 1846, Gen. Paredes addressed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him 'at the present date I suppose you at the head of that valiant army, either fighting already, or preparing for the operations of a campaign;' and 'supposing you already on the theatre of operations, and with all the forces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the enemy.'

The movement of our army to the Rio Grande was made by the commanding general under positive orders to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between the two countries as peaceful, unless Mexico should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war; and these orders he faithfully executed. Whilst occupying his position on the east bank of the Rio Grande, within the limits of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States of our Union, the commanding general of the Mexican forces, who, in pursuance of the orders of his gov't, had collected a large army on the opposite shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces.

Thus, after all the injuries which we had received and borne from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

The U. S. never attempted to acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the U. S. At a general election in Sept. 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favor of 'annexation;' and in Nov. following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister to bear their request to this gov't. This gov't, however, having remained neutral between Texas and Mexico during the war between them, and considering it due to the honor of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth, that we should not at this early period consent to annexation, nor until it should be manifest to the whole world that the reconquest of Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused to accede to the overtures made by Texas. On the 12th April 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the U. S. which was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the 1st March 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the U. S. upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterized the deliberations and conduct of the gov't and people of Texas on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the proposed terms of annexation; and thus consummated on her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of a century before.

After the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the U. S. had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican minister at Washington addressed a note to the Sec. of State, bearing date on the 6th of March 1845, protesting against it as 'an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;' and protesting against the resolution of annexation as being an act 'whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union;' and he announced that, as a consequence, his mission to the U. S. had terminated, and demanded his passports, which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, (herself indebted for her independence to a successful revolution,) that the republic of Texas still continued to be, notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican minister.

Every honorable effort has been used by me to avoid the war which followed, but all have proved vain. All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this end commenced in the note of the Secretary of State of the 10th March 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican minister. Whilst declining to reopen a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Sec'y of State expressed the regret of this gov't that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our 'most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two gov'ts, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics.'

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance, will appear from the events which have since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercourse with the U. S. and ought, therefore, to have been the first to ask for its resumption, yet, waiving all ceremony, I embraced the earliest favorable opportunity 'to ascertain from the Mexican gov't whether they would receive an envoy from the U. S. intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two gov'ts.' In Sept. 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condition, it is true, which she had no right to impose, and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

The consul of the U. S. at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Sec'y of State, on the 15th Sept. 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican gov't. The inquiry was made, and on the 15th Oct. 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican gov't, in a note addressed to our consul, gave a favorable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Everything bore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. At the date of my annual message to Congress, in December last, no doubt was entertained but that he would be received by the Mexican gov't, and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of his mission, I informed Congress that I forbore at that time to 'recommend such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted.' To my surprise and regret, the Mexican gov't, though solemnly pledged to do so, upon the arrival of our minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the 13th Nov. 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The gov't of Gen. Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. Gen. Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the gov't of Herrera by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the gov't of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the U. S. alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the U. S. to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department of Texas. The gov't of Herrera is believed to have been well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our minister; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two gov'ts. Among the frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the principal one was, that our minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to the question of Texas alone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed. The Mexican gov't well knew that both our national honor and the protection due to our citizens imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of together, as naturally and inseparably blended, and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the U. S. to extend to them the most liberal justice. On the 13th Dec. 1845, Gen. Herrera resigned the presidency, and yielded up the gov't to Gen. Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the U. S.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new gov't was unpromising, from the known hostility of its head to the U. S. yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new gov't, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned. These instructions he executed by his note of the 1st March 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, but his request was insultingly refused by that minister in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No alternative remained for our minister but to demand his passports, and return to the U. S.

Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world of a gov't, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them.

Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the gov't. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the U. S. and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the U. S. was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, he had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the U. S. Any such foreign interference, if attempted, must have been resisted by the U. S. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the gov't of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the U. S. were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the 13th May last, recognised the existence of the war which had been commenced by the gov't of Paredes; and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honorable peace, that Paredes should not retain power in Mexico.

Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of gov't. Santa Anna was then in exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in Dec 1844, but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron would, in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received, from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the U. S. and that it would be his interest to favor peace.

It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace; and with that view, no reason was perceived why we should take part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity could not anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the U. S. Paredes was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military revolution, by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the U. S. with which he had involved his country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army, was known to be in open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th May last, the day on which the existence of the war was recognised by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return.

A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and is now in exile. Shortly afterwards, Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been hopeless.

Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the U. S., the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the 13th May last, recognised the fact that war existed, by the act of Mexico, between the U. S. and that republic, and granted the means necessary for its vigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigor. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The reports from the departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country.—The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen-soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services; if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast. Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off.

Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

Whilst the war was in a course of vigorous and successful prosecution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after the brilliant victories of our arms on the 8th and 9th of May last, the national honor could not be compromitted by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the 27th July last, to terminate hostilities by a peace just and honorable to both countries. On the 31st Aug. following, the Mexican gov't declined to accept this friendly overture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present month. I communicate to you, herewith, a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State proposing to reopen negotiations, of the answer of the Mexican gov't, and of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definite treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil gov't being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary gov'ts in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary gov'ts which have thus, from the necessity of the case, and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the 26th Feb. 1803, an appropriation of 2,000,000 of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in contemplation to acquire Louisiana from France, and it was intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be paid for that territory. On the 13th Feb., 1806, the same sum was in like manner appropriated, with a view to the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate negotiations, and as a means to enable the President to accomplish the important objects in view. Though it did not become necessary for the President to use these appropriations, yet a state of things might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom of making them cannot be doubted. It is believed that the measure recommended at your last session met with the approbation of decided majorities in both houses of Congress. Indeed, in different forms, a bill making an appropriation of $2,000,000 passed each house, and it is much to be regretted that it did not become a law. The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at that time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the treasury; should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other public expenditures.

Immediately after Congress had recognised the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the U. S.; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish gov't to the 14th article of our treaty with that power of the 20th Oct., 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other, 'shall be punished as pirates.'

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish gov't that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that gov't to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the U. S. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the U. S. will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican gov't has sent to Havana blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by Gen. Salas, the present head of the Mexican gov't. There is, also, reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith transmitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as these commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their gov't, shall be found guilty of privateering against the U. S. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is therefore not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country, by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last were of the value of $121,691,797; of which the amount exported was $11,346,623; leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption $110,345,174. The value of the exports for the same period was $113,488,516; of which $102,141,893 consisted of domestic productions, and $11,346,623 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were $29,499,247 06; of which there was derived from customs $26,712,667 87; from sales of public lands $2,694,452 48; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources $92,126 71. The expenditures for the same period were $28,031,114 20; and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July last was 9,126,439 08.

The amount of the public debt, including treasury notes, on the first of the present month, was $24,256,494 60; of which the sum of $17,788,799 62 was outstanding on the 4th March 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time $6,467,694 98.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal year. If the war should be continued until the 30th June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of $23,000,000 will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury $4,000,000, to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of $19,000,000 would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about $2,500,000, amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th June, 1848, to $4,000,000, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between $500,000 and $1,000,000; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed 18,000,000 or $19,000,000—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of $4,000,000. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the 30th June 1848; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one-half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

In order that timely notice may be given, and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such portion of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of Congress to make it be given at an early period of your present session. It is suggested that the loan should be contracted for a period of 20 years, with authority to purchase the stock and pay it off at an earlier period, at its market value, out of any surplus which may at any time be in the treasury applicable to that purpose. After the establishment of peace with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may be extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of 20 years, as that for which the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, is suggested, because all experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates.

Necessary as this measure is to sustain the honor and the interests of the country engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorise it.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st July last exceeded $9,000,000, notwithstanding considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the months of May and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public debt could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its burden, and place the gov't in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standard which is most consistent with the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of our institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly commenced on her part, are the extraordinary expenditures in which we have been involved. Justice to our own people will make it proper that Mexico should be held responsible for these expenditures.

Economy in the public expenditures is at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the gov't owe to the people. This duty becomes the more imperative in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be husbanded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution and the due administration of the gov't. Objects of appropriation which in peace may be deemed useful or proper, but which are not indispensable for the public service, may, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, be well postponed to a future period. By the observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may be saved to the treasury, and be applied to objects of pressing and urgent necessity, and thus the creation of a corresponding amount of public debt may be avoided.

It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropriations for the support of gov't should be withheld; but it is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for numerous objects which may or may not be made, without materially affecting the public interests; and these it is recommended should not be granted.

The act passed at your last session 'reducing the duties on imports' not having gone into operation until the 1st of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue and the business of the country to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce, and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system, the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many, engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations. The favored classes, who, under the unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favor. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount, on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost one half its value. With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufacturers will continue to prosper, realizing in well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made or shall hereafter make their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates, because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of gov't. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the U. S., Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions to abandon a system the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the U. S. whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the U. S. for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of G. Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which under a more liberal commercial policy we are already deriving, and must continue to derive by supplying her starving population with food, the U. S. should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the U. S., new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products, commerce and navigation have received a new impulse, labor and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them, and to a great extent reciprocity in the exchange of commodities has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced by the pressure of circumstances at home to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of breadstuffs, and it is confidently believed that other powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy.

Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population, and it is well known that when they prosper all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of government, but by the unequal operations of the protective policy have been made by the burdens of taxation which it imposed to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale and at better prices for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and other articles, which they produce. The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The U. S. can from their immense surplus supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain and other parts of Europe may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions is not doubted, but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand and of increased prices consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted will be still vastly enlarged unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interest will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of our trade is equally certain, while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended, and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate, and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected, but until such defects shall become manifest the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now entered in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the sixth of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safe-keeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

[The message goes on to recommend a Branch Mint at New York; The graduation and reduction of the price of the Public Lands; The sale of the Mineral Lands; The extension of territorial government over Oregon, with custom houses, Indian agencies, grants of lands to settlers, &c: Refers with satisfaction to the Report of the Secretary of War; Recommends the speedy filling up of the rank and file of the regular army, and raising an additional force to serve during the war; Recommends compensation to agents for paying Pensions; States our relations with the Indian tribes to be pacific; large tracts of their land acquired by treaty; and education promoted among them; Operations of the Navy of the most gratifying character, and commerce protected at all points. The message is so long that we omit the details of these, as less important than the preceding. The message closes as follows:]—

"The progress and condition of the mail service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Postmaster General. The revenue for the year ending on the 30th of June last, amounted to $3,487,199, which is $802,642 45 less than that of the preceding year. The payments for that department during the same time amounted to $4,084,297 22. Of this sum $597,097 80 have been drawn from the treasury. The disbursements for the year were $236,434 77 less than those of the preceding year. While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by new mail routes of 5739 miles, and an increase of transportation of 1,764,145 miles, and the establishment of 418 new post offices. Contractors, postmasters, and others, engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duties with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For many interesting details connected with the operations of this establishment, you are referred to the report of the Postmaster General; and his suggestions for improving its revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenues derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures; and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster General, without changing the present rates of postage.

With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every constitutional effort to promote the welfare and maintain the honor of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 8, 1846.

North Carolina Manufactures.—There is near Raleigh, we understand, an Axe Factory which turns out a beautiful and excellent article.

The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual Dividend of *three-and-a-half per cent.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 15, 1846.

THE MESSAGE occupies so much space in this paper, that it would be really cruel, if it were possible, to inflict upon our readers, a commentary of our own upon it. All we will now say of it is, that its long and labored justification of the war, wants TRUTH to sustain some of its most essential points.

NEW STEAMER.—The new Steamer Rowan, lately built at Smithville, for the Merchant's Steamboat Company of this town, arrived here on Saturday, being her first trip to this place. She is 23 feet beam, 126 feet deck, and draws 17 inches water. Her engine is of 60 horse power. This makes *six* Steamers now plying between this and Wilmington.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—Gov. Graham has issued a second General Order, announcing the fact that several of the Companies who volunteered in May last, now decline to enter the service under the new terms required; and ordering the Colonel of every Regiment in the State to convene his Regiment, as soon as practicable, and call for Volunteers, to serve during the War. The first ten Companies which shall report themselves will be received, and will take seniority according to the date of organization. The Governor says in conclusion,—

"A prompt execution of this order is enjoined on all whom it may concern, that the State may fulfill the requirement of the constituted authorities of the Union without delay, and that the Regiment may be in readiness for embarkation at the earliest practicable period."

In pursuance of this Order, Col. McCormick has directed the 33d Regiment, of this county, to be mustered on Saturday next in this town.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—In the Message of Gov. Smith, of Virginia, at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature of that State, we find the following satisfactory paragraph:

"You will be informed by the report of the Board of Public Works, of the sale and purchase of the late Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, for and on account of the State. This purchase was made principally with a view of placing the road at the pleasure of the Legislature. The rivalry which had existed between this road, from the day it was opened, and the Petersburg Railroad, had been so disastrous, and the loss to the State, both in capital and revenue, so serious, that it was deemed a paramount duty on the part of the public agents to acquire the control of this road, that it might not fall into rival hands, and again become an instrument of dangerous and destructive competition.—This policy, so just and so reasonable, was alone, I am persuaded, in the contemplation of the Legislature, on the passage of the act providing for the sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. To no one was offence intended, and most assuredly none to a sister State, with which we are united by many ties of interest and affection. It is, therefore, with profound regret that I have to inform you that the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, in his recent message to the General Assembly, characterized the act referred to, as the 'mere effusion of a jealous and hostile spirit, without object or meaning.'"

Gov. Smith goes on to recommend, that instead of allowing the defunct road to be again put in rivalry with the inland roads, these last, or any of them between the Roanoke and the Potomac, be allowed to subscribe four-sevenths of the amount necessary to put the Portsmouth road in complete order, with a line of Boats to Baltimore, and thus get control of both routes, prevent the revival of dangerous competition, restore the former facilities upon the road, and secure a good dividend upon the new investment.

The Richmond Times replies to the Standard, of that city, by a recapitulation of the circumstances of this controversy, and the following correct conclusion:—

"It was in this manner that our Legislature unfortunately came to the adoption of a law which was necessarily offensive to a State which had offered us no wrong, and with which it ought to have been our pride to continue a friendly intercourse. There was no reason to suppose that North Carolina intended to purchase the Portsmouth Road; if she had, we can conceive no valid objection to her owning it under a charter prescribed by ourselves. And the attempt to interfere with her rights over a Company which was amenable to her laws, when the application of those laws was proposed in her highest judiciary tribunal, was eminently unworthy of the liberal legislation which ought ever to distinguish our counsels."

LOCOFOCO TESTIMONY.—It is the everlasting plea of the Locofoco papers and stump speakers, that the Whigs are alone responsible for the involvements of the State for Rail Roads. The assertion is unquestionably known to be untrue by those who make it. It has been shown to be false a hundred times. And yet it is continually repeated. The first individual of the party who has had *honesty* enough recently to admit the truth, so far as we recollect, is Mr. Graves the Senator from Caswell. In a late speech in the Senate he said,

"A few years ago, we were all wild on the subject of Internal Improvements. It was no *party* error. Whigs and Democrats united in schemes flattering enough to our over-wrought fancies—but which have proved to be visionary and fraught with ruin."

We hope the Locofoco papers will remember Mr. Graves when next they make the false charge against the Whig party.

A NEW DEFINITION OF TREASON.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian denounces Gov. Graham's remarks on the manner in which the Mexican War was commenced by the President, as "not only unpatriotic, but treasonable." That is, it is treason, in time of war, to question the right of the President to do any thing he may please, however violative of the Constitution! If Gov. Graham's message be treason, there is not, in all Europe, a more despotic Monarchy than is this, which we are in the habit, falsely, of calling a free Republican government! If it be treason, then the President has only to make war to shut the mouths of the people to every thing like complaint, and leave him at liberty to do just what he pleases! The very act which ought to hurl him from office, is to be made to unite all voices in his support! This is doubtless a most convenient doctrine for those who wish to set themselves above the Constitution, but it will not do for *freemen!*

But the leaders of the Locofocos mistake the spirit of the people, even of their own party. *The people do not like this war*,—the manner in which it was brought about, nor the results to which it is leading. The elections every where show this to be a fact. Now that the country is engaged in it, however, the *country* must be sustained,—but not the administration, which some of the Locofocos are too much in the habit of looking upon as the country. The administration ought not to be, and will not be, sustained. It will go down, with the execrations of thousands of widows and orphans, and millions of tax payers.

FINE FRUIT.—We have received from a friend at Pittsborough, a present of a number of superior Apples, of different varieties, from the nursery of Joshua Lindley of Chatham county. We learn that Mr. Lindley, (like Mr. Fentress of Randolph, whose advertisement is in this paper,) has a great variety of Fruit Trees, of the best varieties, and it certainly gives us great pleasure to find so much attention paid *at home* to improving the quality of fruit. With our climate, and due encouragement to such citizens as the above, we need look no where out of the State for the best kinds of fruit.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses met on Monday the 7th. In the Senate there were 45 members present, (including Mr. Mangum of this State.) In the House 191 members appeared, among them, Messrs. Barringer, Biggs, Daniel, Dockery, Graham, McKay and Reid. (Mr. Dobbin was detained at Petersburg by the sudden indisposition of his lady, but took his seat on Tuesday.)

Nothing was done in either House but to appoint Committees to inform the President of their readiness to receive his Message, to pass the usual orders for newspapers, and in the House to allot the seats.

On Tuesday, the President's Message was the only matter of interest; except a bill by Mr. Boyd to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest in the Senate; whilst in the House a debate sprung up on the Mexican war, for a particular notice of which we have not room.

On Thursday, a resolution giving the appointment of the standing committees to the Vice President, was rejected, in the Senate, 23 to 18; and it was agreed to ballot for them on Monday. In the House, the debate on the Mexican war occupied the day. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

FROM THE ARMY, &c.—650 regular troops arrived at Tampico on the 28th ult. and took possession of the place, instead of the Naval forces.—Great efforts were made to strengthen its defences.

Santa Anna had marched from San Luis, with all his cavalry; destination unknown, but said to be the city of Mexico; and by others supposed that he was aiming to cut off one of the divisions of the American army.

The steamer Neptune was wrecked off Tampico, and totally lost, all hands saved.

Capt. Tatnal, in the steamer Spitfire, had gone up the river 70 miles from Tampico, and captured two small towns, with ten cannon and a quantity of ammunition.

Two Mexican regiments, opposed to Santa Anna, had revolted at San Luis, and been disbanded.

FROM TEXAS.—The Galveston papers state that 23 Indians lately attacked two Americans, accompanied by three Mexicans, early in the afternoon. The parties were engaged till dark, when the men succeeded in making their escape, leaving behind two Mexicans, whom they supposed were killed; one of them arrived unhurt in San Antonio, but the other was afterwards found dead. The Indians captured a mule from the party upon which were packages with despatches from Gen. Wool.

It is said that the celebrated Seminole chief Wild Cat, is now in Texas, at the head of 300 warriors, 150 of them Seminoles. Difficulties with them are anticipated. Several families have deserted their homes, having had their oxen killed, horses stolen, &c.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS.—Another Proclamation is published, of Capt. Stockton, who styles himself "Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. forces in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor of the Territory of California, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the same," in which he proclaims, that having conquered Upper and Lower California, he declares it to be a Territory of the United States; and proceeds to prescribe a Constitution for its government. The Governor is to hold his office for 4 years, and to have a great many enumerated rights and powers, for the detail of which we have not room. The Legislative power he vests in the Governor and a Council of seven persons, to be appointed by the Governor for two years, and afterwards elected by the people annually. The Governor to have an absolute veto on all acts.

This is a high-handed exercise of power. An immense country is conquered, annexed, its constitution, laws, and civil and military government prescribed, all by a Captain in the Navy! In another part of Mexico, General Kearney has assumed and exercised the same powers in regard to another immense region, and by a dash of his pen New Mexico is constituted and organized as a Territory of the United States! But what better might be expected, after the President of the U. S. had himself plunged the country into a war, in defiance of all Constitutional prohibitions? If the Locofoco party be suffered to continue in power, the inevitable result will be, the subversion of the Constitution, and the nullification of the laws. It was some time ago proclaimed by one of the party, that "*the Constitution had nothing to do with the Mexican war.*"

There are three candidates to represent New Mexico in the Congress of the U. States, viz. W. Smith, Eugene Leitensdorfer, and Jas. Power.—The people whom they are to represent—Spaniards, Indians, half breeds and quarteroons—are ready to cut the throats of those who so kindly offer to represent them.

MEXICAN FEELING.—It appears to us that the greatest difficulty in the way of peace with Mexico, is the bitter hostility which exists against us in that country, caused at first by the annexation of Texas, increased by the invasion of their country, and rendered more bitter by the outrages of our troops. Besides the accounts we have heretofore published shewing this state of things, we find a letter from Camargo, which says,—

"At this place two of the Tennessee regiment were killed by the Mexicans, and it so incensed the soldiers that they forgot for a moment all sense of propriety and discipline, and, in retaliation, commenced shooting Mexicans wherever they could be found. A friend of mine told me that he believed twenty-five or thirty had been killed by Tennessee rifles. To put a stop to it Gen. Patterson ordered the roll to be called every two hours, and any man who did not answer to his name was court-martialed."

And a letter from Santa Fe, says,—

"Not a day passes but what some outrage, some crime, is committed by the American soldiery, whose victims usually are Mexicans. The state of things here is indeed deplorable; and when Gen. Kearney, on occasion of the punishment of a volunteer, remarked that "an army without discipline was a mob of the most dangerous kind," he foresaw but half what would ensue when he left the government of this army to hands unaccustomed and incapable of wielding those reins. The feelings with which the Mexicans, in return for their bad treatment by the Americans, regard us, and the fruits of this natural hatred ill-concealed, are easily imagined. This day you hear of a Mexican's house being broken into, his property destroyed, and his family insulted; the injured party will not fail to seek redress for these outrages with the commanding officer, and will as surely fail to obtain it; but the next day you will hear of an American being found dead, and beaten to death with rocks, no one knows by whom."

The Hon. David Johnson has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and J. D. Cain Lieut. Governor.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The accounts brought from Liverpool by the steamer Caledonia, are to the 19th ultimo; but, except the commercial news, there appears to be little that is of importance.

The grain markets, both in England and on the Continent, are depressed. United States free flour was worth 32s. a 33s. in London, and in Liverpool 31s 6d. Duty on Wheat 4s.

Cotton has declined ⅛d. Mobile was selling at 6¾d. Bowed Georgia at 6d.

The Hon. George Bancroft on the 12th dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle, and on the following Saturday was, with his lady, at the select party at Lord Palmerston's, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The misunderstanding between England and France relative to the Montpensier marriage continued to afford a vent for angry patriotism on both sides of the Straits of Dover.

In Portugal two battles have taken place between the Queen's adherents and the insurgents, in both of which the latter were defeated. One thousand were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners in the first action. Das Antas, the insurgent General, was at the head of 14,000 men.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, dated

RALEIGH, Dec. 12.

I arrived here this morning, and found both Houses busily engaged. From 10 o'clock until 12 the regular routine of business, diversified to-day by the election of the Hon. Edward Stanly as Attorney General. He received 92 votes, whilst about 70 were divided between Messrs. Moore and Kerr—the Locofoco candidates having been withdrawn.

The debate on the bill to Re-District the State has been quite able, in the main, I understand. Mr. Rayner opened it with a powerful speech, to which Messrs. Ellis and Smith replied. Curtis Brogden and Gen. Wellborn followed. And to-day I had the pleasure of hearing a short but effective speech from the Hon. Wm. H. Washington, and a most vulgar, fussy, inflammatory, demagogical speech from a member from Yancey, named Flemming, who is among the most conceited of mortals, and therefore doubtless took it for granted that all the fun which he created was in admiration. Gen. Wellborn, in his own blunt way, hit him some hard blows, which might have been of service to one who thought more justly of himself.

Knowing that the President's Message will nearly fill the Observer, I make but a brief account of the doings of the two Houses for the past week, as follows:

The bill to provide for holding every alternate term of the Supreme Court at Morganton, after passing the Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker, was rejected in the Commons by a majority of 1.

A bill has been introduced to divide the State into nine Judicial Circuits, to require the present Supreme Court Judges to ride Circuits, and all the Judges to hold the Supreme Court.

On Monday of last week the votes for Governor were counted, and the re-election of Gov. Graham proclaimed, by a vote of 43,767, to 35,627 for Shepard. Majority 8,140. The Inauguration will take place, of course, on the 1st of January.

The bill to establish a new county out of parts of Lincoln and Catawba, to bear the honored name of Gaston, has passed both Houses, and is a law.

The Register and Star contain sketches of the debates on the Rail Road questions, which we would be glad to copy, but for the President's Message.

In the Senate, Mr. Patterson moved an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the tax on retailers of Spirits. Mr. Ashe, a bill to authorize Wilmington to subscribe $200,000 to the rail road, and to lay a tax to pay the debt. The N. and S. Carolina Rail Road bill, Raleigh to South Carolina, passed its 2d reading, Yeas 26, Nays 19; and subsequently passed its 3d reading, and was sent to the House.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Petersburg Rail Road Company, applying for authority to subscribe $500,000 for the extension of the two roads to South Carolina. Referred.

This is a most important movement, and we think favors the construction of our road. The following is the preamble and resolution on which this application is founded:—

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, held December 4th, 1846, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it is expected that the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina will, during its present session, charter a Company for the extension of either the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, or Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, or both of them, improvements in which this Company is much interested. *And Whereas*, the Stockholders of this Company may be disposed to aid in the important undertaking: be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to make application to the Legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia to authorize this Company to raise by a Loan, or an increase of their Capital Stock, an amount not exceeding $500,000, for the purpose of subscribing to the Stock of the Company or Companies, chartered as aforesaid, or to aid them in such manner as may be deemed most expedient by the Stockholders of this Company."

Mr. Gilliam presented a bill to consolidate various acts in favor of Poor Debtors. Mr. Gilchrist, a bill to authorise John A. Rowland, late Sheriff of Robeson, to collect arrears of taxes. Mr. Kelly, a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Carthage, in Moore, and to incorporate the same. Also, a bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Moore, and for the better regulation of the County Courts of that county.

The bill to enable the people of Stanly to restore their records; and the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Hotel Company, passed their third readings; and the bill to incorporate the Merchants' Steamboat Company of Fayetteville passed its 2d reading.

The bill to regulate the appointment of Field officers of the Volunteer Regiment lies on the Senate's table. Mr. Waddell made an unsuccessful effort to amend it, by giving to the Company officers, instead of the rank and file, the election of Field officers. The experience of the regiments already in service is altogether against the mode provided by the bill.

In the Commons, the Charlotte Rail Road bill, which had passed both Houses, was reconsidered, for the purpose of amendment, and will pass in a day or two without difficulty.

The Metropolitan Road bill has passed its 2d reading, and will readily pass its 3d in its order.

On motion of Mr Gilliam, the bill to provide for a Term of the Supreme Court once a year in the West, was reconsidered, 61 to 47, and amended and passed. The amendments are to be acted on in Senate.

The bill to repeal the act giving two Jury Terms to the County Court of Stanly, passed 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Mebane of Orange, a resolution was adopted calling on the Treasurer for a scheme of finance to meet the responsibilities of the State.

Mr. Rayner, from the Int. Imp. Committee, reported against granting to Francis E. Rives a charter for a rail road from Weldon to Margaretsville, (the part of the Portsmouth road taken up a year or two ago;) and reported a bill to charter a new Company to construct a road between those points. [This is right.]

[*From our regular Correspondent.*]

RALEIGH, December 12, 1846.

As I presume your columns will be pretty well filled with the President's Message, I shall content myself this week, by giving you a very brief summary of the Legislative Proceedings for the last three days.

SENATE.—*Thursday.*—The Bill to amend an Act concerning last Wills and Testaments, was read the second and third times and passed. The Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, passed its third reading, by a vote of 30 to 16, and ordered to be engrossed; and Mr. Patterson introduced a Bill supplemental to the same, which passed first reading. No other business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Bill providing for holding an annual *extra* Term of the Supreme Court in the West, was taken up, and after being amended, by inserting a clause, giving the Judges thereof the power to adjourn, at their discretion, cases from the docket at Morganton to the docket at Raleigh, passed its third reading, by a vote of 57 to 48. The following Bills and Resolutions passed their third readings, viz: To incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company of Wilmington. Resolution in favor of Jno. C. Knight, late Sheriff of Richmond County, with several other minor Bills, &c. The House then resumed the consideration of the Bill for Re-districting the State, when Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, took the floor in opposition to the Bill, and at the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

SENATE.—*Friday.*—A favorable Report was made by the Committee on enclosing Capitol Square, &c. Mr. Patterson introduced a Resolution appointing Commissioners to attend the Legislature of South Carolina for the purpose of procuring a charter to the Charlotte and Camden R. R. Co.; which passed three several readings and was ordered to be engrossed. Two unsuccessful ballotings for Attorney General was then made, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Bill concerning Registering of Grants, Mesne Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale, and Deeds of Gift, passed its second and third reading and was ordered to be engrossed. The House, after transacting some unimportant business, proceeded to ballot twice for Attorney General, which resulted in no election. The Bill to protect Real Estate, &c. after being amended was read third time and passed. The House then took up the Re-districting Bill, when Messrs. Smith of Orange, and Brogden of Wayne, spoke in opposition to it. The Bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Co. passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled. The House then adjourned.

The Carolinian rejoices in a correspondent from Raleigh, who appears to doubt whether the volunteer regiment will be raised in this State, and says that if it should not be, the failure will be owing to the opposition of Gov. Graham, the Observer and other Whig papers.

Now if the Governor had not done all he could to induce Companies to volunteer, and if the Observer had opposed the raising of the regiment, (as it has not, but on the contrary has endeavored to point out the most likely way to accomplish the object,) surely that need not have prevented the *Locofocos* from volunteering! The Observer surely has not such a mighty influence over *that* party, as to keep *them* from flying to the rescue of their country in this time of its need! Did the ass who wrote the letter, and his brother who printed it, expect that none but Whigs were going to volunteer, and that the Observer had persuaded them not to do so? The Observer has no influence on those two worthies, or on Flemming, who roared and reared so in the House of Commons about the war! Why don't *they* volunteer? If only to spite the Observer, they should be off for Mexico. Then there are Nash and Edgecombe, with enough of the faithful to form two regiments! With but two exceptions, not a single Observer finds its way into those benighted regions. And yet the Observer is the cause doubtless of their not volunteering! The scamps, they would throw the blame of their own cowardice and want of patriotism on the Whig Governor and the Whig papers!

We are indebted to Messrs. Dobbin, Dockery and Biggs, of the House, for copies of the President's Message.

At the recent Municipal election in Savannah, the Whig ticket succeeded by an average majority of 147 votes.

The National Debt of Mexico is stated at $84,150,000.

By this Morning's Mail.

We are greatly disappointed this morning in receiving no account of the doings of the Legislature. We are, therefore, only able to give the proceedings up to Friday night.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Salisbury Watchman says that about 50 have volunteered in that town, and it was expected that at the Regimental parade, to take place the next day, the ranks of the Company would be filled.

It is thought a Company will be raised in Franklin county.

The Highland Messenger, published at Asheville, in Buncombe county, says,—

"Capt. Jones's company from this county, which was accepted last spring, now utterly refuses to go upon the new terms offered by the President. But old Buncombe will no doubt be found true to herself, as Capt. Hughey, who raised a company last spring, but was rejected, has exerted himself manfully since the new call, to reorganize his company, and it is thought he will succeed.

"By the way, let us state that Capt. Jones, who is a red hot Locofoco, in a speech on Saturday last, condemned in toto the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the Mexican War. He said the thing was all wrong—had been for some time—that Taylor ought never to have crossed the Rio Grande—that our army had no business beyond that line, &c. &c. Verily, the Locofocos are a harmonious set of beauties!"

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

Interesting from the Pacific—Capture of a Mexican Brig of War.—A letter written on one of the vessels belonging to the blockading squadron in the Pacific, of the 29th September, off Mazatlan, says,

"A few days since, Lieut. Radford, in the command of sixty men in the boats of the U. States ship Warren, passed within musket-shot of a town containing 5 or 6000 inhabitants, and a garrison of 800 soldiers, boarded a Mexican armed brig in day light, and brought her out of the harbor—thus making a prize of her in the face of the enemy. So unexpected was the attack, and it was executed with so much rapidity and audacity, that before the troops recovered from their surprise, the gallant officer had her under the guns of the Warren, and safe from any attempt at recapture. She is a beautiful brig—the Malek-Adhel, the Mexicans call her—and will be of much service, as she is remarkable as a fine sailer."

From Santa Fe.—The St. Louis Republican contains a letter from Santa Fe, under date of 26th October. General Kearney had left Santa Fe, and was proceeding rapidly on his route towards California. When last heard from he was 205 miles south of Santa Fe, and had already abandoned his wagons.

Loss of the Sloop-of-War Boston.—An extra from the office of the Norfolk Herald informs us of the loss of the United States sloop-of-war *Boston*, Commander George F. Pearson, while on her way from New York for Vera Cruz.

The Boston left New York on the 8th of November, and had pleasant weather until the morning of the 15th, when, during a heavy black squall, accompanied with thick rain, and while going at the rate of nine knots per hour, she struck on an outer reef of the Bahamas, and drove up within fifty yards of the shore, broadside on. All the officers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, where they were living in tents.

The schooner Volante, which brought the above information to Norfolk, also brought as passengers Midshipmen Temple and Smith, and ten of the crew. The remainder of the officers and crew were left on the island, and expected to embark in a few days for Nassau, from whence they will take passage for Norfolk.

The Cotton Worm.—Important Fact.—The Natchitoches Chronicle mentions a discovery in relation to the great destroyer of the Cotton plant, which it may be well for every Planter to know and remember. Mr. Gilmore of that Parish planted, last Spring, within his field of cotton a piece of ground in indigo. Thinking that it would yield more indigo than would be necessary to furnish his family, he ploughed a part of it up, and put in cotton. Thus ploughing it before it had germinated, he scattered the seed over his cotton land, and many stocks of it grew with the cotton.

When the worms began to devour the cotton, he found to his surprise that the stocks near the indigo were untouched by them. They left, or rather kept away, from the rows near the indigo patch.—The odor from the indigo plant is known to be pungent and disagreeable; this may have repelled the worms, if they have the sense of smell, as all sensible worms ought to have.—*N. O. Bee.*

The Cotton Crop.—The Mobile *Register & Journal* thus alludes to the probable extent of the crop:—"It is now pretty generally conceded that the crop of the United States will not exceed 1,900,000 bales; and there are many who incline to the opinion that this estimate is at least 50,000 bales too high. Our own estimate is—for the Atlantic States, 650,000; Florida, 140,000; Mobile 340,000; New Orleans 750,000; and other ports, 20,000 bales; making an aggregate of 1,900,000 bales. We give this estimate for what it is worth, and with some confidence that it is a basis on which our friends abroad may safely found their operations."

Silent carriage wheels have been introduced in London. The tire of wheels consists of an elastic tubular ring of caoutchouc, enclosed in a leathern case, and inflated with air to any degree of tightness desired. The motion of the carriage is exceedingly easy.

Operation of the New Tariff.—The New York Express states, under date of Saturday evening, that the receipts at the U. States Custom-House in that city for the three days preceding the operation of the new Tariff had been about two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The first day the amount was about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the second about ninety, and the third sixty thousand dollars. "This (says the Express) does not show the rush that was anticipated. A large amount of goods has been entered at the Custom House, which were in the public store, but not as large as was anticipated."

The New York Mirror takes the only ground which a defender of the lawless and unconstitutional acts in New Mexico and California can properly occupy. That paper asserts the bold proposition that THE ONLY CONSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES IS THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY!—Perhaps it ought to be varied, so as to read *the will of the Executive*—though, after all, the terms may be synonimous.

Richmond Whig.

Military Preparations.—We understand that the ordnance department at Fort Monroe, under that accomplished officer, Capt. Benj. Huger, are busily engaged in preparing howitzer batteries, rockets, &c. to be sent to Mexico, upon a requisition of Major General Scott, and that a company of one hundred men specially qualified for that service are to go with them, in charge of Capt. Huger, with Lieut. Charles P. Stone, Lieut. Hagner, from Washington, and another officer, whose name we have not learned. They are expected to be in readiness to leave Fort Monroe about the 1st of January, direct for Tampico. The inference (for we know nothing certain as to their ultimate destination) is that they will join the army under Gen. Scott at Tampico, and proceed with it to Vera Cruz, to bombard the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Petersburg.—We are told by the last Petersburg Republican that an effort is making to raise another company of volunteers in that town, and that several names had been enrolled.

The same paper mentions an interesting incident. A lady of that place who has been for some time confined to her couch by indisposition, desired a gentleman to visit her, and made known her anxiety to do something for the gallant young men who had volunteered for the war. "Sir," said she, "I wish to have the honor of contributing to the purchase of the Flag which is to be presented to the volunteers; and, more, *if there is a young man in that company who is about to leave a poor, widowed mother behind, do let me know his name, and* I WILL TAKE CARE OF HER WHILE HE IS AWAY!"

The New York Courier says that the officers of our gallant little Navy attached to the Gulf Squadron, have, with that magnanimity which is characteristic of their profession, determined to present all the prize money now due them to the widow of Lieut. Charles W. Morris, the officer who fell at the attack on Tobasco.

Iowa.—The Burlington "Hawkeye" gives the following as the official vote for Governor at the late election in the State of Iowa: For Thomas W. McKnight (Whig) 7528, for Ansel Briggs (Loco) 7689. Majority against the Whig candidate 161.

MARRIED.

Near Cedar Hill, Anson county, on the 3d inst., by D. C. Lacy, Esq. Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH to Miss HARRIET PROPHET, all of Anson.

In Sampson county, on Tuesday the 1st inst., Mr. THOMAS UNDERWOOD to Miss MARY ROYAL, daughter of Whitney Royal, Esq. Also, on Thursday the 26th ult., Mr. RICHARD HERRING to Miss MARGARET MATTHIS, daughter of David J. Matthis, all of Sampson. Also, on the 29th ult., by Young Wilson, Esq. Mr. JAMES McMULLEN to Miss SARAH BROWN, daughter of Caleb Brown, Esq.

In Johnston county, on the 3d inst., by John F. Sanders, Esq. Dr. THOMAS L. VINCENT to Miss SARAH ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. John Eason.

In Washington city, on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Smith Pyne, FRANK GRINNELL, of Massachusetts, to Miss MARION GALES JOHNSON, youngest daughter of Gen. Robert R. Johnson, of North Carolina, deceased.

In Washington, N. C. on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Wm. N. Hawks, JAMES NORCOM, Esq. of Edenton, to Miss FRANCES EMILY, daughter of John S. Hawks, Esq.

DIED.

At the residence of her brother, in Raleigh, on the 29th ult., Miss ELIZABETH BIRDSALL, in the 64th year of her age, a native of Orange County, New York.

In Columbus county, on the 19th ult., DANIEL BLAKESLEE BALDWIN, son of Col. W. M. Baldwin, in the 4th year of his age.

In Oxford, on the 4th inst. after an illness of thirty days, Mrs. MARGARET ANN, wife of the Rev. Edwin Geer, and daughter of Dr. John Beckwith, of Petersburg, Va.

In Oxford, at the house of Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Paralyse, Capt. JAMES HOWZE, aged about 62 years.

In Duplin county, on the 3d inst., Mr. Patrick FOREHAND, aged about 30 years. He fell dead at the close of the day's work in his field, without a moment's warning, having been apparently in good health. He was an industrious, honest man, and his death is greatly regretted.

At his residence, in the county of Chatham, on the 25th ult., Mr. EDMUND L. FITTS, aged about 45 years, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss.

At the Bank Lick Mills, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 17th ult., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. ELLEN VANKANNON, consort of Mr. Wm. Vankannon. She was born in Anson county, N. C., whence, after her marriage, she removed with her husband to Salem, Miss. in 1837, where she connected herself with the Presbyterian church, at that time under the care of the Rev. D. L. Gray. From Salem she removed a few months since to the place of her death. Having ever maintained an exemplary christian character, she bore a painful and protracted illness with becoming patience, and finally met death in peace, and with a confident hope of eternal life. She has left a bereaved husband and three young children.

B.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!

Mr. THOMAS BLAKE, of Montgomery county, departed this life on the 26th ult., in the hundredth year of his age. The consort of his youth was called to her final account about four years previous to his departure. They had continued in the marriage relation more than three score and ten years. Mr. Blake was a good citizen; his religious predilections were towards the Episcopal church. He was strict and constant in his devotions, until death terminated his earthly pilgrimage.

[*Com.*

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash.

J. L. BRYAN.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Decline in Breadstuffs.—The New York Express says: "The decline in the price of breadstuffs in England has put quite a damper on the feelings of holders here. Such a falling off in prices was not anticipated. The news has reached here when our own market is in quite a sensitive state. There are at present large receipts. The navigation being about to close, an unusual quantity is in the market, and some portion of it is forced to a sale. Even without any decline in Europe, prices have been of late falling off here in consequence of sales being forced. Many of our holders have withdrawn their lots from the market, while others will be compelled to sell at the highest prices offered. If freights should come down materially, of which there are some indications, it will tend to strengthen the market; but, without a fall in freights, breadstuffs must decline."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12.—Merchants Co's Steamer Rowan, with boat R. Berry in tow, with Goods for H. L. Myrover & Co., J. & T. Waddell, J. M. Rose, T. S. Lutterloh, A. W. Steele, Capt. J. & J. Bradford, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. McGilvary & Co., G. Lauder, Miss E. Mitchell, J. D. Ryan, J. Kyle, J. C. Becker, and J. Brookshank, of this place; and for J. Kerbe, Rowan Co., Salem Co., Stanhope & Co., W. G. Webb, J. P. Covington, R. Smith & Co., Rankin & McLean, J. W. Ogburn & Co., H. A. London & Co., J. H. Bryan, R. J. Vick, and J. W. McLeran of the interior.

Dec. 12.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E. W. Willkings, E. D. Brower, H. Leete, H. Branson, P. Cox, D. A. Ray & Co., S. W. Tillinghast & Co., W. Prior, S. Boon, W. McIntyre, W. G. Matthews, J. Brookshank, C. T. Haigh & Son, T. S. Lutterloh, of this town; and for J. H. Coon, Hanks & Ramsey, J. & W. Murphy, J. R. Jenkins & Co., J. M. A. Drake, Hon. W. H. Haywood, T. Caldwell & Son, J. H. Lindsay, and H. A. London & Co. of the interior.

DEPARTED, Dec. 14, Steamer Evergreen.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3.—Brig Uzardo from St. Thomas. 4—Brig Rowland from Guadaloupe. 5—Brigs Rupert from Montego; Edwards from Trinidad; Winthrop from Providence. Schrs. Warren from Turk's Island. 4—Brig Fletcher from N. York. 6—R. Peters from ditto. Brig from Charleston. 6—Schrs. J. Ford from New York. Royal Pemberton; Lockwood's Folly, 4—Helen from Boston. 7—Schr. Mary from Beverly, Mass. 8—Pr. Brig Deborah from St. Kitts. Brig Milon from Nuevitas.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 15.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9 a 9½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	82½
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 15 to 19.			15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 9 to 9½. Flour—sells at 4½ to 5½. Corn 50 to 55. Oats 30 to 35. Flaxseed $1 to $1 10. Sack Salt $ 82½ per Sack. Alum Salt 55 to 65.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores dull; Turpentine 2 40. Few sales of spirits. Tar, arrivals small; last sales at $1 65.

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 8.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 7 to 9. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8½ to 9. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 4 50 to 5 50. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 45. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 3 60 to 4 00.

At New York, since the arrival of the Steamer, Cotton has improved,—10,000 bales being sold within three days, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ cent. Market firm.

At Charleston, cotton 8 to 10. N. C. Corn 76. Salt $2 12½ to 2 25.

Total receipts of cotton, 137,972 bales, against 513,351 last year.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

20 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

N. C. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS!

Attention!

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of six-barrel REVOLVING PISTOLS, which will be sold at a small advance.

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 15, 1846. 41-3w

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, }
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1846. }

IN pursuance of General Order No. 2, from his Excellency, Wm. A. Graham, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the North Carolina Militia, the officers of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to have their respective companies at the Court House at this place on Saturday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to all those who desire to volunteer for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, according to the terms presented in the late requisition from the War Department.

By order of Col. Commandant,
W. McL. McKAY, Adjutant.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of the Cumberland Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of January. The Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal of the School, will be assisted in the instruction, and the public are assured that the instruction and discipline shall be faithful and efficient.

By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 12, 1846. 41-3w

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Monday the 4th Jan'y 1847, under the superintendence of the subscriber. Students in the Male department will be prepared, if desired, to enter as high as the Junior Class in College.

The Female department has been hitherto under the superintendence of Mrs. McNeill, but it is the design of the Subscriber, the coming Session, if sufficient encouragement is given, to devote part of his time to the instruction of classes in this department. The course of study is intended to be as extensive and thorough as that pursued in the best institutions of the kind in the country.

Special attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the Pupils, and every exertion made to render the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

The location of the Institution is elevated, pleasant, and decidedly healthy.

Rates of Tuition in the Male department, per Session of five months, vary from $6 to $12 50. In the Female department, from $6 to $15. Music on the Piano, extra, $16. Use of Instrument $2. Board, the highest, including bedding, washing, lights and wood, 7 50 per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, Dec. 10, 1846. 41-4w

The North Carolinian and Cheraw Gazette will give the above four insertions.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at December Term 1846, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, of Hugh Campbell, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CARLETON J. CAMPBELL.

Cumberland county, Dec. 14, 1846. 41-5w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool;) Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished, &c.

Oct. 26, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogas. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, [illegible] Seal, Fur, Cloth, Musk, Plush, [illegible] and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 26, 1846. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, on the South side of Hay street, a short distance above the Market, an entire NEW STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Black, brown, and Cadet mixed Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; [illegible] Jeans; Vestings; Kerseys; bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; [illegible] Linens; Calicoes; Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; Alpacas; white and red Flannel; Negro and Saddle Blankets, and many other things in the Dry Goods line.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, whole and quarter boxes Raisins, Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Trace Chains, Iron, Steel, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 38-6w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Briggs's Hotel, to the New fire-proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McArn Store.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 17, 1846. 37tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement of the [illegible] Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do.; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American do.; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

James C. Caraway, William T. Caraway, Thos. J. Polk, and others, *vs.* Joseph Birch, Adm'r, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor, and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway.

Petition for settlement of Estate of Tristram T. Caraway.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Birch, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

Pr. adv. $4 20] 39-6w

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—
50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
25 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 13, 1846. 36tf

HENRIETTA. EVERGREEN.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE attention of the public is invited to the *Great Reduction in the expense of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina.* And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., with funds on hand to pay Freight, will be forwarded through that place *free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage, and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for Storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *Two Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 17 inches water, and will carry about 550 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by their Line will come as low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as in their life-time.

The Subscriber gives notice that all business entrusted to him, as per annexed [illegible], will receive the strictest attention, and he pledges himself to use his [illegible] exertions to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All [illegible] to Hall & Johnson or Company [illegible] will be attended to with proper attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Nov. 9, 1846. 36tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,

BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

MONUMENTAL

Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

George Riley.

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, a splendid article; gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond pointed Pens, a splendid article; Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling & repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

CORDIALS.

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.

Oct. 2[illegible], 1846. 33tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 22, 1846. 33tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods.

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheaply by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are on hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having [illegible] Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods [illegible] that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this Line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Pee Dee River, containing **2000** Acres, about one-third of which is bottom Land. There are on the premises large and commodious Barns, Cribs, Stables &c. &c. Also, a comfortable Dwelling House. To persons acquainted with the Land, commendation is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that in point of fertility it will compare well with any Land in this section of the State.

J. P. NELMS.

Anson county, Nov. 18, 1846. 38-tf

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class.

Music, Drawing and Painting; the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Languages; and the several branches of Science, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifice and accommodations are ample for thirty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal and ornamental education. These, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of most convenient size in each of the four years into which the prescribed course is distributed.

These college-like arrangements, and modes of instruction, promote good order, kind feelings, and great improvements.

The expenses, for 5 months, are $75 00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, &c.; $20 00 for Music; $20 00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; $10 00 for Drawing; and for either of the above named Languages, $50 00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed their surprise that the high character of the instruction, with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these prices.

Letters for further information can be addressed to Gov. Morehead, the founder of Edgeworth, or to the Rev. Professor Morgan, the Principal.

Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 20. 38-6w

JUST RECEIVED.

NORTHERN eating Potatoes, ditto Beets, do. Onions, ditto Buckwheat Flour, Sugar House Molasses, at retail.

DAILY EXPECTED,

Rio and Laguira Coffee, boxes Cheese, Pine Apple ditto, Soda Biscuit, Powdered Sugar, half and quarter boxes Raisins, drums Figs, &c. A large assortment common Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Tumblers, Flasks, &c.

ON HAND,

Groceries generally, Hats and Shoes, 10 dozen Painted Buckets, Nests painted Tubs and Keelars, Sugar Pails, Alecant Matts, Cedar Churns, Willow Cradles and Carriages, and many other articles.

Domestic Liquors bought and sold, as also all kinds of Country Produce.

JNO. M. ROSE.
One door West of Briggs's Hotel.

Dec. 1, 1846. 39-1w

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States—in the control of Trustees.

The subscription books for insurance, and for stock in the Safety Fund, or Reserved Guarantee Capital of this new Company, are now open at the office of the Commissioners in Wall street, and at the Western Hotel in Courtlandt street, where copies of the Constitution and plans of business may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received by the Committee for such purpose designated.

☞ The full number of Agents required by the Constitution, before commencing business, having been obtained, the organization will in a few days, be completed in the control of the most distinguished, intelligent, and eminent men of the State.

☞ No payments are required until the completion of the organization, when notice will be given by the Trustees.

The Constitution of this Company has been created by virtue, and in pursuance of the enumerated, reserved, natural, civil, religious, and inalienable rights and lawful privileges forever secured to the people of the United States, by the express provisions of the American Constitution, irrespective of all unconstitutional laws, and independent of all legislative control, restrictions, or governments, where under all personal, legal, or individual liability, whatever of its members and stockholders is positively limited to the premiums or stock subscribed by special limited contracts," as much as under any *legislature* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those of benevolence and humanity, and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and middling classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, over and above the premiums, for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for unusual losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

The Board of Controlling Trustees and Officers are required by the Constitution to be selected from men of wealth and eminence, and after their appointment for the first four years, they are to be nominated by the Board of Visitors and Commissioners, who are also authorized to fill all vacancies.

This institution is empowered to insure Health, as well as Lives, under special limited contracts.

Among other benevolent men, and distinguished statesmen, who compose the first Board of Visitors and Commissioners, and who have been constituted honorary members for life, are—

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex-Governor Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C., Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rhode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C., New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and ANDREW S. POND, Esq., of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and extended usefulness, in every way surpassing any legislative chartered Company in the country, and upon a scale of magnificence unrivalled by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners, at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BALCH, Special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization.

New York, Oct. 16th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and can never fall *below par*, as six per cent. interest is *guaranteed in any event* over and above all usual losses, by the united responsibility and joint property of its *ten to twenty thousand* of insured members (which will in a few years accumulate) to the full extent of their premiums, beyond which there can be no liability in any event, either for debts or interest, affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any *Government* stock.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.

H. POTTER, Agent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of Sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, *C. M. E.*

Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperty of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum	Premium	Year	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of prem.	[illegible]
60	$5000	$270 80	1837	$1068 75	$440 24	$80 05	$2225
			1838	960 7[illegible]	415 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 45	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 76	1483
			1841	555 50	247 50	37 54	1136

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Sterling May *vs.* Bryant D. May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Bryant D. May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 71st year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto,
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Daniel and Angus McSween, et al., *vs.* Isabella McSween, Executrix.

Petition for Distribution.

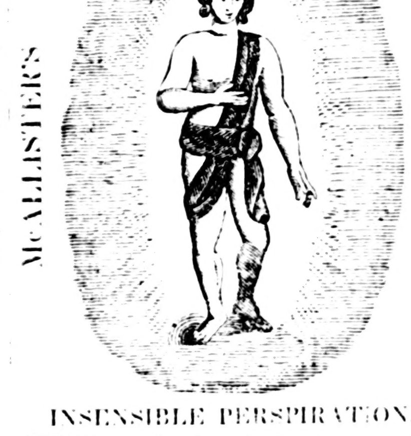
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

ALL-HEALING



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other matters, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAML J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1846. 37-6m

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON

June 8. 14-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Camelion, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Macomb Plaids; Cloaking and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 11, 1846. 28-tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1.—[illegible]

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers.
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 2[illegible]tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000 all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf